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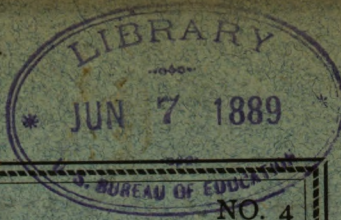
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JUNE, 1889.

NO. 4

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P. O. Box 113.

EDITED BY—DRS. I. J. M. GOSS, W. M. DURHAM, S. T. BIGGERS AND J. W. STONE.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE MANAGERS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

C. D. KIRK, M. D., Miss. ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D. N. J.
L. T. BEAM, M. D., PA. GEORGE COVERT, M. D., Wis.
W. H. HALBERT, M. D., TENN. I. H. HAND, M. D., GA.

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THE GEORGIA Eclectic Medical Journal.

ATLANTA, GA.

VOL. XI

JUNE, 1889.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Short Excerpts from the Author's Materia Medica.

DIRECT MEDICATION.

[CONTINUED.]

By I. J. M. GOSS, MARIETTA, GA.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

INDICATIONS.—The indications for this remedy are, want of vital warmth, old injuries, sprains of joints, pains of joints which are relieved by the warmth of the bed, œdema of the feet. This is a remedy for lichen, chronic gout, chronic rheumatism of the joints. It also relieves the pain of the sting of bees, and other insects, and of skin poisons generally. It acts in rheumatism much like rhododendron chrysanthemum, only it suits cases that are relieved by being still and warm in bed. Life Root.—(*Senecio aureus*). Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 3 of the fl. ex. or saturated tincture, every 4 hours. *Senecio gracilis* is identical in its action. These remedies have proven so positive in action in female irregularity that they have received the name of—*Female Regulator*. It restores suppressed menses in the most natural manner without pain. From 20 to 30 drops three times a day usually is sufficient for ordinary cases. In cases where the menses come on too soon, or last too long, or are painful, 8 to 15 gtts. three times a day, will soon correct the abnormality. It relieves coughs and colds. With yerba santa and lippa mexicanna, this makes a very excellent cough remedy.

LIME (*Calcarea Carbonica*).—Dose 10 to 20 grs.—Lime water 1 3 in milk. This is a remedy for chronic hydrocephalus,

scald head, scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, hard, swollen glands of the neck and jaws, enlarged tonsils (the phosphate is better in enlarged tonsils), rickets, curvature of the spine, polypus of the nose or ear, or of the uterus. It is a remedy in sour diarrhoea of children, sour vomiting of teething children.

Calcareæ phosphorica.—This is a valuable remedy for old ulcers, dose 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs., three times a day. It aids the cure also of scrofulous ulcers, in the same dose. It is valuable for rickets, Pott's disease of the spine, caries of the lumbar region, and of hip-joint disease. It is valuable in bronchial catarrh. The hypophosphite is our best hope in Phthisis pulmonalis. Egg-shells, pulverized, in doses of 8 to 10 grs. three times a day, cure goitre of long standing. Equal parts of lime water and olive oil is a good application to piles. Lime water and linseed oil, equal parts, is an old but good remedy to fresh scalds and burns. For bleeding cancer daily dressings of powdered lime is a good application. Slaked lime is a good application to dog-bites.

LITHIA (Carbonate and Bromide).—Dose 2 to 5 grs. in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ of water (of the carbonate.) Dose of the Bromide 5 to 15 grs. usually 10 grs. In doses of 2 to 4 grs. every three or four hours, it relieves cystitis in a few hours. It is quick relief in irritation and chronic inflammation of prostate gland and urethra. Cases of irritable bladder and urethra, 5 grs. of the carb. of Lithia has given me better results than any other alkaline remedy. The bromide of lithia acts well in gout and rheumatism of old people, especially of the small joints. I have found the Benzoate of lithia a very positive remedy in extreme cases of irritable bladder from acid in the urine, 5 grs. every four hours, dissolved in water. It acts well in calculus affections, in the same dose, with equal quantity of borate of soda, it is believed to decompose calculi in the bladder. It acts different from other alkalies, as it neutralizes the acid in the blood. I use the carb. for this last purpose, and the benzoate in the gout and in rheumatism. Alternated with salicylate of lithia or salicylate of soda, these preparations cure rheumatism in a few days, in most cases where the urine is acid.

MARIGOLD (*Calendula*).—*Calendula*, in the form of a fluid extract or tincture, is one of our specific remedies for incised wounds. Applied to a fresh cut, it prevents suppuration and causes the cut to heal at once. It is also valuable in contusions, lacerations, and threatened gangrene. It is a good application to sores, or ulcerated nipples of females. Alternated with the 12th volume solution of the Peroxide of Hydrogen, applied on cloths or lint, and covered with oil silk, or gutta-percha tissue, it is very valu-

able for foul, sloughing ulcers, aphthous ulcerations, purulent ophthalmia, purulent otorrhœa, abscesses, or carbuncles. They greatly lessen suppuration, and oppose putrefactive fermentation, as they are both very active microbicides, but non irritating and harmless.

Melilotus.—White clover (sweet clover.) This is a very active anti-spasmodic. I have been using this remedy in the spasms of children now for several years, with uniform success. Dose for infants $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gtt. Dose for adults 1 to 5 gtts. every five or ten minutes while the spasms last, then 5 drops three times a day in epilepsy, to prevent recurrence.

DOMESTIC WORM TEA.

Take of	Sienna	-	-	-	-	℞ i.
	Sweet Fennel Seed	-	-	-	-	ss.
	Manna	-	-	-	-	ss.
	Pink Root, fresh,	-	-	-	-	ss.

Put in one pint of boiling water, let it stand for one or two hours, then strain off, add honey or sugar sufficient to make very sweet.

Dose—One teaspoonful to a table spoonful, according to age. Take on a fasting stomach night and morning, and between meals. This is far superior to anything that I have ever tried for the long, red worm.

S. T. BIGGERS.

DIGESTIVE AGENTS AND DIGESTION.

By I. J. M. GOSS, M. D.

The principal or staple elements of our food are three: Starch, Albuminoids, and Oils, or Fats. Starch differs slightly from sugar—the difference consists in a molecule of water, which, however, is a very important difference. Starch is insoluble, but sugar is soluble. The digestive act hydrates the insoluble starch, converting or transforming it into soluble sugar, which is done by furnishing an addition of water in the first process of digestion. The starch thus being transformed, passes into the portal circulation, to be carried to the liver. And for the necessities of the system it is again changed back into insoluble starch—as *glycogen*, or *animal starch*, and is given off as demanded, on which the organs feed. As the seeds of plants digest their stored

up starch as is required, so the human organism takes its supply from the liver as is required for its support. It is seen then that starch must become soluble to pass into the circulation; and it has to be again changed into animal starch (glucose) and rendered again insoluble for storage, and again rendered soluble for its readily entering into the circulation. This change of starch is the action, first of saliva, which contains a ferment, which is diastase. This diastase transforms the insoluble starch into soluble sugar, by hydration. It begins this work in the mouth, and continues it in the gullet and the stomach. And thus the starchy or amylaceous constituents of our food, to a great extent, are so changed, first, that they are not in the way of the action of the gastric juice on the other elements of the ingesta. The albuminoids are certain complex elements, containing nitrogen. Albumen of eggs may be said to be chiefly the sample of albuminoids. Hydrocarbonaceous materials are termed fuel-food, but albuminoids furnish nutritive elements to the tissues of the body. As nitrogen greatly retards oxidation, hence, nitrogenized elements form the constituents of the various tissues. And the tissues being thus nitrogenized they will not burn like the fuel-food. As iron rusts by oxidation, so the tissues of the body wear out by oxidation, slowly. The albuminoids are like egg albumen, the tissues of animals, especially the red fiber of the muscles, and caseine of milk. These albuminoids are acted on by the acids of the gastric juice of the stomach, together with that powerful gastric ferment, *pepsin*, which, however, is only active in an acid medium; and this is why so many preparations of pepsin are inert. I have repeatedly tested pepsin with and without acids, and have found all of them inert without acids. And it must be remembered, that the gastric juice has no influence over either starch or *fats or oils*, but digests albuminoids. By the action of the gastric juice, when the contents of the stomach have been reduced to chyme, they pass into the duodenum. In the duodenum the chyme mingles with the pancreatic juice. The acid of the stomach being neutralized by the bile, and thus rendered alkaline, does not interfere with the further process of digestion. The pancreatine now emulsionizes the fats, by which these fats are taken up by the lacteals of the intestines. The pancreatic juice contains diastase, trypsin and myopsia. Trypsin is a powerful ferment, and acts energetically upon albuminoid substances. Hence, it may be said that duodenal digestion may be called final perfection of this process. This part of digestion is called "*chylification*." The action of the diastase of the pancreatin fluid converts the starch into dextrine and sugar; and all the starch that remains unchanged by the salivary diastase,

having also passed through the acid of the stomach, is hydrated by the pancreatic fluid into sugar. Trypsin digests the albuminoids, which before digestion are called proteids, but after they are digested they are called peptones. The waste and surplus proteid matters are transformed by the liver, into bile-acids, and urea and uric acid, the forms in which the nitrogenized waste is excreted by the kidneys. This destructive metamorphosis is a process of oxidation. The albuminoids and sugar are taken up by the portal vein and conveyed to the liver, and the fats are taken up by the lacteals, and passed through several glands, finally reaches the blood by the thoracic duct, which opens into the venous system at the root of the neck. But the waste passes along the alimentary canal, and is thrown off as feces. Thus the complicated process of digestion and nutrition may be seen and studied. We are wonderfully made. Now, we have thus sketched the process of digestion, that we may be able to treat its disorders. If we meet with a case of primary digestion, that is, that in which the mouth and stomach are at fault, or where the saliva and pepsin are deficient, either in quantity or kind, and if in quantity, then they are to be artificially supplied. And a pure pepsin, with the necessary acids, is necessary. And if we meet with a case of secondary digestion, in which there is pain and an uneasy sensation in the region of the duodenum, some three or four hours after meals, we will have to give pancreatine to relieve this form of indigestion. Tonics are of some advantage. If there is a want of muscular power in the stomach, then *nux vomica*, in doses of 5 gts., with 50 to 60 gts. of tincture of *chelone glabra* are useful. This should be taken half to one hour before meals. Exercise is essentially necessary, and should be taken regularly in the open air. The patient's surroundings should be every way agreeable; and his, or her mind kept cheerful, and quite free from all depression. The diet should be such as is easily digested, as milk, eggs, bread, and tender meats, but the selection of the diet must be in accordance with the form of the digestion. If the chief trouble be in the stomach, then the patient should eat slowly, so as thoroughly to insalivate his food, and use less amylaceous food, and take a good pepsin, with pancreatine in it, or the pancreatine three hours after meals, so as to digest the starchy elements, and the albuminoids of his food. If the fats are not well emulsified, less fatty food should be used, and larger quantities of pancreatine should be taken for a short time. Much is said by physicians about the functions of the liver, and almost all the troubles of digestion are referred to this poor old abused organ, but recent experiments have proven that the liver has but a limited

part to perform in the process of digestion. It renders the acid of the chyme alkaline, so that the acid, now not needed, may not interfere with the action of the pancreatic fluid in its action upon the ingesta. The liver converts sugar into glycogen, which it gives out as needed. And the liver secretes bile, which, to a large extent, is superfluous matter. If in excess it may produce diarrhœa, in summer, and a deficiency produces constipation.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

"POSITIVE OR SPECIFIC MEDICINES."

By I. J. M. Goss, M. D.

Gelsemium, in doses of 20 gtts. repeated twice a day, relieves paroxysms of hysteria. And 10 to 15 gtts. of a green-root tincture of Gelsemium and 20 gtts. of *Cimicifuga* every three hours, often relieves stricture of the urethra in a few days.

Polygonum punctatum gives tone to the bladder, in cases of retention of the urine for want of expulsive power, and relieves the retention in a few hours. The infusion of the fresh plant is best, in doses of a half ounce every one or two hours, until relieved. In grave cases of diphtheria I have found oil eucalyptus, and oil of turpentine, equal parts, to *antidote the diphtheritic* poison. Severe burns will be relieved by applying a linament made as follows: Oil of Sassafras 1 ℥; Oil of Annis 1 ℥; fl. ex. of hypericum 1 ℥; aqua Ammonia 1 ℥; Castor oil 2 ℥; and apply to the burn on cotton.

For painful micturition. Take a teaspoonful of ex. of *Eryngium*—water iringo, every half hour, with 30 gtts. of *hydrangea* Arb.

For pruritus pudendi use oil of cade 1 ℥; Resorcin $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥, apply freely.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

For prolapsus uteri, give 25 to 30 gtts. of a saturated tincture of *Helonias Dioica*, every three hours. This acts promptly.

AMENORRHŒA.

For amenorrhœa, give 1 ℥ of the tincture of fl. ex. of *Senecio Aureus*, and 1 ℥ of fl. ex. of *Polygonum Punctatum*, three times a day.

FOR ENLARGED PROSTATE.

For enlarged prostate, give a teaspoonful of the ex. of the

Sabal Surrulata, alternated with 1 to 2 gtts. of tinct. of staphysagria, every three hours. This treatment relieves vesical irritation, and reduces the enlarged prostate gradually to its normal size.

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

For chronic nasal catarrh, take 5 gtts. of the tincture of sanguinaria, and 30 gtts. of fl. ex. sticta pulmonaria, three or four times a day, and throw a spray of 1 3 of muriate of ammonia, and 1 3 of chlorate of sodium, dissolved in 4 3 of water; use three times a day, with a spray apparatus, or snuff it up the nasal ducts. This acts charmingly.

FOR TICKLING COUGH.

Where there is tickling in the larynx and bronchia, causing frequent cough, take 30 to 60 gtts. of tinct. of Rumex Crispus, and 10 to 20 gtts. of Dioscorea, every two hours, in simple syrup.

DROPSY.

For dropsy, especially ascites, give a wine glassful of the gintincture of cynara scolymus,—(the common artichoke leaves,) and 15 gtts. of fl. ex. of apocynum canab., every two hours, until the accumulation subsides, then give Iron and Helonias to cure.

PARALDEHYDE.

In doses of 1 3, Paraldehyde is a very certain hypnotic, but in cases of muscular excitement, Hyoscine is to be preferred.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

I have frequently checked this dangerous affection by giving freely the infusion of lycopus virgen. It acts quickly.

INSOMNIA.

For insomnia, Sulphonal, in doses of 20 to 30 grs. at bedtime, generally produces sleep, especially if the insomnia is caused from nervousness. It does not affect the digestion, or produce headache. Its bulk and its insolubility, are its chief objectionable features.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

In convulsions of children, from detention, or overfeeding, I have found melilotus, in doses of 1 to 10 gtts., according to age, every two or three hours, to act very promptly, checking the convulsions in a few hours. And the Passaflora (tinct. or fl. ex.) acts likewise.

CROUP.

This dangerous affection will often yield to 2 gr. doses of quinine repeated every three hours, for children 4 to 5 years of age, younger ones $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

LIVER MEDICINES.

Prof. G. L. Prevost and Dr. P. Binet, of Geneva, have recently tested the following remedies upon the liver, viz: Oil of turpentine, terpinol, chlorate of potash, benzoate of soda, salicylate of soda, salol and euonymin, and found them to do well. And they tested calomel thoroughly, and found that it lessened the elaboration of bile, but colored the feces green, which has deceived the profession so long. Switzerland Cor. to the Brit. Medical Journal, 1889.

CASE BOOK.

By C. D. R. KIRK, M. D., SHUQULAK, MISS.

I have just arrived after an absence of 16 or 18 days from my office—no spree nor long pleasure trip, but so many days very sick—had the mumps! “Why, that is almost a disgrace! Just think, a man nearly fifty and a physician too!” I have treated many cases, and some were so very sick that I remained with them a whole day or night and therefore thought I was proof against the disease, but my little boy had it, and while he had fever he slept with me, resting his head on my arm. In about two weeks I was attacked and for the first four or five days the disease was confined to the parotid glands and, had but little if any fever, my appetite remained good but as the inflamed glands were relieved there was noticed a slight epididymitis which slowly extended to the glands-testicles. A slow fever now was noticed, characterized by weak pulse, cold extremities, fugitive pains, and a dry brown tongue. An eruptive disease resembling measles but more active was noticed, which soon disappeared, leaving a strong metallic taste in my mouth. The fever was continued with a morning's remission. In the course of three or four days I noticed, during the highest stage of fever, that there was some oppression about my lungs which was very unpleasant; there was also a constant pain in my right temple; and I also discovered that I was no longer a physician but a very sick man; reason was partly destroyed; my ideas could not be collected, and when they were partly drawn upon they were quickly put to flight. My mouth was not large enough to

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(LILLY.)

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admit air sufficiently, and when I went to sleep my lungs would cease to act, then I was vigorously shaken by my family very much like starting an old clock to running. At this stage of the disease my neighbor and friend, Dr. Hamilton, was called to see me. The doctor prescribed bromide of potash and digitalis, which seemed to give relief in part, but soon lost that much needed effect, and the doctor was requested to return again, as I was not doing well. In my wonderings I remembered that nuxvomica would stimulate the lungs, and therefore had the remedy in drop doses. It gave relief for the time but on the next exacerbation of fever it was not so potent as at first; but the doctor came again and prescribed quinine through the remission in full doses combined with gelsemium, and although my tongue was dry the remedy gave complete relief as to fever and its complications, but the fever left me very much debilitated and I have improved slowly. Doctors, like all other people will be sick and can only follow Solomon's injunction, to heal himself while his brain is all intact. When he loses his reasoning faculties in part he becomes a very disagreeable, hard patient to manage. To estimate him at his best he is generally too *smart* for only one man, and not quite *smart* enough for two. It is quite a difficult task to correctly weigh or measure the real calibre of an old M. D.'s. brain—he can't be tangled. Mention something new and ten chances to one if he don't terminate the conversation by informing you that he is fresh from some exploit in which *that very remedy* carried him through with flying colors! But allow him all of his "buncombe" and to be used in the most adroit way and he is still occupying, in the business world, a very unenviable position. He is the man to respond to every body's call of distress, only to be paid, in many instances, with ungratefulness. Let any large class of people, as the farmers of this State, go down financially and the doctors are sure to suffer from such misfortunes more than any other of the professions. But I have wandered from disease to financial business, a digression it seems that I am prone to make, but if the Ed. is willing, for the benefit of the physicians of this State and those of a like condition in other States, I will write a short article for the Journal, giving an account of our great financial oppression, the cause and *remedy* for it. This will not concern the "remedial law" but deal directly with other oppressive laws. What do you say about it doctor? I think I can make our duty in the premises very plain.

Woodbury says that a Seidlitz powder divided into four parts, one every fifteen minutes, has better results in violent vomiting than anything he knows of.—*Medical Summary.*

TO A MEDICAL STUDENT.

LETTER XX.

BY L. T. BEAM, M. D.

MY YOUNG FRIEND:—We now proceed to inquire still further into the “mysteries and delusions” of Hahnemannism, which, to many much older than you in the pursuit of medicine, is an entirely new field of original investigation and inquiry.

Just here let me caution you against entertaining a dread of what are denominated novelties in medicine. And remember, also, that if novelty in thought is a disease, as is alleged by some, it is a contagious disease, and that every phaze of intellectual activity is afflicted with it. Those conservative, quiet spirits who dread agitation and deprecate novelty must find in the present aspect of public thought abundant cause for apprehension. While those who are always looking for some new thing must find a great deal to exilarate them.

For yourself, my young friend, let me advise that you neither dread nor desire novelty; but that you desire to understand both the old and the new; whether it relates to education, social science, political economy, Theology or medicine. The predominant principle of the Reformation (religious)—the right of private judgment—was more than a religious principle: it was a great intellectual awakening. It was no accident. It was a revolt against authority. Simultaneous with protests came the birth of the scientific spirit and its application to the practical arts. It threw humanity back upon its own resources. “Rights are duties.” The right of private judgment laid upon mankind the duty of original investigation and inquiry.

But this right, my dear sir, had first to be taught to man, who is always reluctant to take up a new right if it impose a new duty. The opportunity to exercise it in the days of Cervantes and Copernicus, and of Loyola and Luther, had to be won in many a hard battle. It cannot be said to be undisputed even now, yet the right of man to think for himself has been well nigh established in every sphere of life. By some it is still denied and punished with ecclesiastical, professional, or social penalties; but it no longer involves a hazard of life or limb.

A new science of life was the natural product of individual and independent thinking. The scientific talmuds were put away on the shelf as antique curiosities; and as era followed era of intellectual activity, the world progressed in an independent and direct investigation of phenomena; incited thereto sometimes, doubtless, by a spirit of curiosity, but in the main inspired by an appetite for the truth. Harvey’s discovery of the circulation

of the blood led to a new botany, and a new physiology ; a new botany, and a new biology followed. It was in the nature of things impossible that there should be a New Philosophy in religion, and not also a New Politics and a New Philosophy in medicine. Strictly speaking, as well as Biblically, there is nothing new ;" no truth is new. But man's apprehension of truth is new, and the world is a dull pupil. Man is a reasonable creature ; reason is the supreme and divine faculty, but it must be convinced by the truth ; when his reason is convinced his will must obey. The new philosophies were built—their whole fabric—by logical processes, with doctrine, on the human reason. But all men are not logical ; and all men do not obey the truth, even when it is made clear to their logical understanding. Truth is directly seen by the soul ; the power to see is within, not without, and truth is first apprehended and appreciated before it can be comprehended.

But the subject more directly in hand. Hahneman became imbued with the spirit of the New Philosophy and sought to impress it upon his contemporaries in investigations relating to life and health.

The ingenious, but unsatisfactory and often contradictory, explanation proposed by CUNLEN, and other authorities, of the therapeutic action of cinchona and many other drugs produced in Hahneman's mind, skepticism, and he doubted the teachings of the leaders in the materia medica of his time.

He objected to the prevalent therapeutics of medicine in his day, on the ground that those high in authority were not sufficiently acquainted with drugs then employed in the treatment of disease, to know even to what class of remedies some of their most powerful medicines belonged. Be not startled at this declaration, and suppose that Hahneman reckoned without his host. He was not the *fool knave*, or *charlatan* that some would have you believe. It is painful to the generous and philosophic mind to witness the spirit and bearing of some of the opponents of Homœopathy, even at this late day. No, my dear sir, Hahneman made no false charges against the "leaders of science" in his time. Listen to Dr. Frederick Hoffman who says : " There are very few remedies the effects of which are well known, and the greater number disappoint the expectation of the practitioner, because their true virtues are, to say so, still concealed in Democritus' well."

Again, the celebrated Dr. Cullen says : " The writers of *Materia Medica* abound with numberless false conclusions. Such, indeed, is the state of this matter that nobody can consult these writers with any success or safety unless he is provided with a

great deal of skepticism on the subject." The great and philosophical BICHAT was led to exclaim—"To what errors have not mankind been led in the employment and denomination of medicines. So true it is that the mind of man gropes in the dark; guided *only by the wildness of opinion*. Hence the vagueness and uncertainty our science presents at this day. What do I say? It is not a science for a methodical mind, *it is a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations often puerile, of deceptive remedies, and formulas as fantastically conceived as they are tediously arranged.*"

BROUSSAIS founder of the physio-medical system in Europe which overthrew the ontological system of medicine represented by PINEL, whose name is famous in medicine, says: "When I would seek a guide among the authors esteemed the most illustrious, and to whom medicine confesses itself the most indebted, I found nothing but *confusion*; all was, so to speak, *mere conjecture.*" The celebrated ROSTAN declared that "if there be a spectacle afflicting to the mind of the philosophical physician, it is to witness on what miserable grounds, down to the present day, the treatment of disease has been based. Let no one assert that for a long time the art is freed from the disgusting errors transmitted to us from the darkness of the middle ages; *let one but glance at the most recent formularies and he will see if it be without cause that we rise with indignation against the prevailing practice.*"

TO BE CONTINUED.

IS MEDICINE A SCIENCE OR AN ART?

By I. J. M. GOSS, M. D., OF MARIETTA, GA.

Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Ga. College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, located in Atlanta.

The ultimate design of medical research is the prevention and treatment of disease. It is therefore necessary that a physician be versed in all the sciences that are connected with his profession, and that he can skillfully apply remedies to disease. It is often asserted that the highly-educated of the *regular medical men* of this age are not more successful in the treatment of disease, than the less learned but practical men of the former age. Why is this the case? It is because there is not that attention given to pathological indications for individual therapeutical agents that ought to be. It is well known that we now have advantages over practitioners of the past age, especially in the number of our remedial agents, and in the number and better adapted instruments for precision in diagnosis. The armamen-

torium especially of Eclectic physicians is greatly increased, and there has been much light thrown upon the specific or direct action of medicines, but unfortunately for suffering humanity there are many who claim to be Eclectics, that ignore the idea of direct or specific action of medicines, and even oppose the efforts of others to introduce the more rational and successful mode of treating disease. These men still want to cling to the old erroneous routine guessing in the application of remedial agents to disease, instead of noting the physiological and pathological indications for certain remedies. Take for instance that peculiar pathological condition giving rise to angina pectoris, in which nitrite of amyl is so well known to relieve. And note too, that hitherto very dangerous affection—to wit: Valvular disease of the heart, in which colinsonia and cactus are known to act with so much promptness and certainty. And instance that diseased condition of advanced life, that is: Lithiasis—imperfect elimination of nitrogenized waste, and see how readily it is relieved by lithia, or the benzoate of lithia. And I would further call attention to the fact that atropine, being a direct stimulant to the respiratory centre, is a direct remedy for feeble respiratory power. The regular profession has availed itself of the diagnostic advantages of the improved stethoscope, the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, the spygmograph, the thermometer, the urinometer, and the microscope. With these aids, many of the abstruse characteristics of disease have been cleared up, and thus the science of medicine has been advanced, but we cannot say so much of the “art of medicine.” Most practitioners attach due importance to physical signs of disease, but do not notice the rational signs—the indications for remedies. A man may be well trained in physical signs, and may have added the additional advantages of a visit to European medical institutions to his own American Colleges, but yet he may be very deficient in the most essential thing to qualify him for the skillful application of remedies to the cure of disease, that is, a knowledge of the peculiar pathological indication calling for a certain remedy. It is also necessary that the physician know the full scope of the action of the remedies he selects in each individual case. These things being understood, the success would be such as to render this century remarkable in the history of medicine as an art as well as a science. That some should ignore the theory of direct or specific action of medicine is natural. It is like an *eunuch* inveighing against lechery it is the chastity of impotence. Such men are doing much to retard the real progress of scientific medicine.

The merely empirically acquired knowledge of one man, how-

ever useful to him, is of but little or no advantage to others, as it generally remains as private experience, and dies with its possessor, unless he happen to be a writer, and write out his discoveries. And empiricism only enables us to treat like cases. Scientific medication, when learned, enables us to treat conditions, wherever occurring. The analysis of disease, as afforded by pathological research, and the rational application of remedies in accordance with their therapeutical powers and affinities, approaches a definite science, but the mere empirical use of remedial agents, is groping in the dark—it is mere guess work. When I was quite a youth I had an attack of herpes zoster, and my parents tried the usual reputed remedies, but with no apparent benefit. An old lady came in to see me, who had noticed that *hypericum perforatum* (St. John's wort) had cured this very painful disease, and suggested its trial. And my parents procured it, and made an ointment of it, which very quickly cured it. This so impressed my mind that after that, whenever I saw any one with shingles, I advised the use of *hypericum*, and it always has acted promptly.

While I was reading medicine in 1843, I had an attack of remittent fever, for which my preceptor salivated me severely. And this was soon followed by a severe attack of jaundice, which did not yield to the usual remedies. And while I was suffering with the jaundice and the salivation, a young man suggested to me the trial of a gin-bitters of *chionanthus virginica* (gray beard—fringe tree)—the bark of the root. I procured the bark of the root, and used it as directed, which cured my jaundice in eight or ten days. After I commenced the practice of medicine in 1844, I tried the *chionanthus* in every case of jaundice that came under my care, with uniform success. This I put down as a specific, and so published it in the journals of that day. And finding quinine (which was just then being introduced instead of the peruvian bark) a very positive remedy for summer fevers, I began to search for equally positive acting remedies in other diseases. And I frequently called the attention of the profession to remedies which I found to act with certainty. I was induced to try *Apocynum cannabinum* in dropsy, and found it to act very positively, so I have used it now for many years. I tried *baptisia* in typhus and typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other affections where there was a septic tendency, and found it acted specifically. I tried *bryonia alba* in stitching-like pains in the pleura, pericardium, or of the muscles anywhere, and found it to relieve these pains quickly. I was induced to try a saturated tincture of *colocynthis*, in drop doses, for colic of the umbilical region and found it to relieve it very promptly. I was

also induced to try ipecacuanha and euphorbia corollata in diarrhœa with slimy, bloody or dark thin stools, which acted charmingly. And, seeing gelsemium recommended in neuralgia of the cervical nerves and their branches, and on trial I found it a positive remedy. I tried belladonna in typhomania, which readily yielded to this drug, and so does congested headache, and redness of the conjunctiva. I have seen the convulsions of children checked in a short time, by drop doses of tinct. of melilotus. Erysipelas yields readily to chlorate of iron, in its usual form. But where it is attended with great restlessness, then drop doses of rhus tox. is required; and the parts may be bathed in a strong solution of sulphate of iron. In diphtheria, with patches of yellow false membrane in patches, disease yields to phytolacca and bichromate of potassa when given every two hours, in doses to suit the age, will act charmingly. I have found dysentery to yield to collinsonia and baptisia, when in its epidemic form, if it does not, it will generally yield to bryonia alba, 2 gtts. every hour. And this arresting of the process of disease with a single indicated remedy, I have extended from year to year. I have often witnessed the controlling influence of collinsonia over minister's sore throat, and hemorrhoids. And hamamelis also in hemorrhoids, phytolacca in mammary inflammation; cactus in functional heart diseases; staphysagria in prostaticorrhœa; Lycopodium in hemorrhage of the lungs; Oil of Erigeron in hemorrhage of the uterus; Ergot in deficient uterine action; Pulsatilla for nervousness; and Rhus Aromatica for diabetes; Grindelia for asthma; Piper methisticum for irritation and inflammation of the urethra; Echineceo Augustifol in rabies and other poisons, as the bites of serpents, etc.; Rhamnus Pershina in constipation, and many other like positive acting remedies, too tedious to mention here. This is what I call the more positive medication—"Specific medication." This is eclecticism also, as it is selecting remedies according to their affinities for organs, parts, or tissues, and also according to their direct influence in antagonizing pathological conditions. This looks like "science and art," in the profession of healing, which can be greatly extended, as it will never be perfect.

The day of mercurials as blood alteratives is past, and vegetable alteratives have now universally taken their place. The SUCCUS ALTERANS (McDade), manufactured by Elli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis, is a rare product, and is winning laurels wherever used. Their Elixir Purgans is also valuable.—*Chicago Medical Times.*

SHOCKS AND BURNS BY ELECTRICITY.

By R. A. HASBROUCK, M. D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Each day man is using more and more electricity, either to produce light or convey motive power, and as the use of this agent extends, the more we as physicians and surgeons must learn of its action upon the human system, not in the sense of a remedial help but in its destructive sense. Many claim to know the effect of this or that current as it comes from the physician's easily managed battery; but when called to a patient burned and benumbed by the powerful current, giving light or power, it is a question as to what shall the ending be.

It is seldom that one escapes the strong current to tell the story by wounds and sickness of the effects of this new destroyer of body and life. We all have seen the killed and wounded, whose death or wound was due to railroad or steamboat, too, those burned in factories, fires or by steam.

Upon these subjects we have heard lectures, and can easily refer to a page in our surgical works to become informed as to the effects of the case before us, not so with lesions due to electricity.

Having witnessed the effects of the incandescent current upon man it may be of benefit to some to give them the history of the case, so that when in the presence of a case due to a like cause, some prognosis may be arrived at, though it must be admitted that a forecasting of such a case must be made with a reserve equal to that taught by Prof. Whitford Sr., of Chicago.

With burns produced by currents of electricity there is the accompanying shock of so great an injury to the body as to cause instant death or some form of paralysis, especially is this true as to persons coming in contact with the fully charged arc light wires. Taking into consideration the strength of the current necessary to produce motive power, we may expect to see most people coming in contact with those conductors, at the coroner's *post mortem*.

The case calling forth this writing is that of a Mexican of about 35 years of age, who, during the Mardi Gras procession at Pueblo, Colo., tried to remove a wire, carrying an incandescent current, from in front of some floats. The wire had been torn from the poles by one of the taller floats and lay across the street.

Unluckily for the would-be well-doer the insulation was imperfect, and no sooner did his hands come in contact with the naked wire than he was thrown from the feet by muscular contraction, the lower limbs drawn rigid upon the abdomen. From

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the time the flesh of the hand touched the wire it was burning, giving forth a light similar in color to that of an arc light up the street for a radius of ten to fifteen feet roundabout. The man was carried into the office of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth R. R., and was examined by me immediately. The unfortunate one seemed dazed and bewildered, all sense of feeling having been lost; control of the lower limbs for a time was very imperfect, but that of the arms was better, though the fingers of the hands were stiff and motionless. The thumb and first two fingers of the right hand were charred almost to the bone; the other fingers of this hand received burns of fourth degree, so too the palm of the hand. Some of the knuckles of this hand looked as though the electricity had jumped out of them, leaving a wound in the integument not unlike that made by a bullet. Two or three of the knuckles of the left hand presented the same phenomena, otherwise the hand escaped with far less damage than its fellow on the right, for only the ball of the thumb was burned to the fifth degree.

The current traversed the body in such a manner as to pass down the left leg and through the heel and toe of the boot, burning the leather of the heel to a cinder. The effect of this was that the man's heel, or so much of it as is termed the ball was burned through integument into the flesh beneath. The great toe on the planter surface was slightly charred where it had pressed upon the point of a steel shoe nail. The burns were bandaged and he was ordered taken home or to the hospital. The following day he was brought to my office and seemed to possess all mental faculties uninjured, but there was no sense of feeling in the injured members, expecting to have sloughing of the burned flesh, the wounds were bathed in linseed oil, then bandaged with a roller soaked in same.

On the third day there was reaction, then pain was experienced; the arms were swollen, and the temperature was slightly raised.

The fourth day was one of extreme suffering for the patient; the right side being very painful. The drum of the left ear had given way during the night previous, accompanied by a flow of clear fluid like water. Upon making an examination with the ear speculum, the drum of the ear was found to be completely obliterated. Testing the left side of the head failed to show that a vestige of the nerve of hearing existed. Hemorrhage of the bowels commenced on the 5th day, passing from the patient freely, at first dark and clotted, but after a few passages it assumed more of the arterial color and character. This continued four days.

On this day there was bleeding at the nose which continued at times for three days. During the time of the hemorrhage of the bowels the thirst was great, but no appetite; water did not quench the desire for drink, so that milk was used instead and was the only nourishment taken for about ten days. For three days following the hemorrhages there was marked prostration. In the meantime sloughing of the destroyed tissues was progressing, thus removing the dead parts, which were rapidly filled with granulations.

About the 21st day the patient was able to be up and out doors for short intervals, and from this time on was not under my care, as I turned the case over to the county physician, but did not lose sight of the case until my departure from Pueblo, two months after the accident. At my leaving the man was about the streets; granulations had about filled the deepest burns, and the general health was good.

Linseed oil (raw) was the only application made to the wounds; internally morphine was given for its effect upon the bowels and to allay pain, the latter was very severe for the first two weeks, excepting the time of numbness mentioned above. With the beginning of sloughing the lesions were dressed daily.

It was not my desire to chronicle the treatment, but to put on record the history of a case of a class of injuries of which we may expect to learn more and more. In this case little if anything can be laid to the skill of the physician; but the case is illustrative of the power of the human body to recover from severe and terrible injuries.

Could a white man have recovered from a like injury?

This is a question that can be better answered as our statistics upon this class of injuries is bettered. It is claimed for some people living lives similar to the Mexican, that their recuperative powers following wounds and injuries is far greater than the Caucasian.

Messrs. Eli Lilly & Company, of Indianapolis, have issued a work entitled *HAND-BOOK OF PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS*. The aim, as stated in the introduction, is to furnish the busy practitioner a reliable means of ready reference, at once concise, systematic and authoritative, to which he may refer with confidence in case of doubt. Younger members of the profession and medical students will find this work full of suggestions. It will be sent free to any physician, druggist or medical student by addressing Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., mentioning this Journal.

THE LIFE OF A DAKOTA PHYSICIAN.

W. E. DANIELS, M. D.

In your May number you solicit articles from liberal physicians, and being a graduate from Bennett, I consider that it means me. I will endeavor in this paper to give you an outline of the work of a Dakota doctor.

First, if you think we live in the "wild and wooly west" and see nothing but indians, cyclones and blizzards, you are greatly mistaken; also if you think we have nothing but the "off scouring" of the world, outlaws, cow-boys, etc., there is where you are mistaken again. The facts are, we have one of the finest countries and fewer stormy days than any other State or Territory in the union, and as to our cyclones and blizzards it is like reading a dime novel. So I say if any of you doctors contemplate coming west, don't be afraid of Dakota.

I will now, with these few words of instruction, give the readers of the Journal a synopsis of a few days work which is during our dull season.

Sunday, May 12, Was nearly ready to go to church (yes Dakota doctors go to church) when a boy come seven miles from the country, and requested me to prescribe for Mr. S., whom he said had erysipelas of the face. After asking a few questions, I prescribed tr. ferri chlo. 3 iii, syr. simp. q. s. ad. 3 iv. M. Sig. Teaspoonful in water every 4 hours. As a local application. F. E. verat. vir. 3 iv; glycerine, q. s. ad. 3 i. M. Sig. apply every hour. Tr. ferri chlo. will meet more indications in this disease than any other one remedy, and as to verat. vir., if you have never used it try it and you will not be disappointed.

Before dismissing the messenger a young man called saying his parents wanted some carb. ammo., as his sister's baby had colic, and was very sick. I gave it to him and went to church and Sunday School, and if any of you young M. D.'s do not attend S. S. you begin, as it will help you to a good class of patients, besides its grave duty as a gentleman and a man of education.

I have a class of young misses, and am sure they help me to as many patients as any of my friends, besides, you had better be at church than hanging around the streets or saloons.

Just as I was sitting down to dinner the young man came again requesting me to call as soon as possible, as he said "father and mother have given up all hopes of the baby's getting well."

As I intended going a few miles south of town to see a patient, I hitched up and drove around to see the baby. Found the little patient very sick and moaning continuously, respiration 58, pulse

170, bowels swollen and tender, diarrhœa; color of stool, watery and greenish; diagnosis, inflammation of the bowels.

Prescribed tr. aconite, gtt. iv; F. E. bryonia, alb, gtt. vi to half glass of water. Teaspoonful every hour, also Dover's powder, gr. x bis. sub. nit., grs. xii. M. ft. chart No. x. Sig. One every 2, 3 or 4 hours, or often enough to quiet pain. Ordered one pint of turpentine to 8 of olive oil applied to abdomen three times daily.

Drove home and found another call to visit a patient in town. Found a young man with temp. 104, pupils dilated, pulse rapid and weak; muscular pains, broad, white pasty tongue; patient had been digging a well and caught cold, had had a chill day before, was now delirious. Gave him aconite and bellad. for fever and brain symptoms, and prescribed tr. cimicifuga, 3 iv; soda salycil. 3 ii; spt nitre, dul., 3 iii; elx. simp., q. s. ad. 3 iv. M. S. Teaspoonful every 4 hours. Also ordered laxative. Patient has been on the above treatment ever since, to-day (May 16) find temp. 99½, able to use arms and legs, also has quite an appetite.

I found a man at the house waiting for me. He said Mr. G., living seventeen miles north, wished to see me immediately. The messenger informed me that he had been taken the day before, that pain was so severe they had to hold him in bed; had given two or three doses of tr. aconite, six drops at a dose, also half teaspoonful doses of tr. opii.

It was now 3:30, p. m. and I arrived there at 6. Found a very sick man, pulse 98, full and heavy; respiration 30 short; temp. 105; skin dry and hot. Pain mostly in the back and left hip and leg; said his flesh felt like a boil; tongue pointed; lips red and face covered with a yellowish white coating.

Had a severe chill day before, slight one to-day. I diagnosed the case as bilious fever with rheumatic complications. Gave a full dose of podophyllin, and in half an hour a half teaspoonful of jaborandi and left the following mixtures: F. E. verat. vir. gtt. x; F. E. Asclep. tub. 3 ss; aq., half glass. Teaspoonful every 1, 2 or 3 hours, or often enough to control fever. Tr. cimicifuga, 3 i; soda salycil., 3 ii; aq., half glassful. Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

I also left 4 No. 1 capsules containing ää quinia sulph. and salicin. Sig. Begin at 4 a. m. and continue till six, p. m., giving 1 every 3 hours. After leaving a prescription for more capsules, with instructions to let me hear from them the next day, I left, arriving home at 9:15, p. m.

The parents of the baby had been after me twice and left word for me to come as soon as I returned. While eating the young

man come again, and I went. "Grandma" said baby could not live till morning, but I ordered 3 drops of tr. opii. co. to be given and continue treatment. This ended my days' work, and I was the happy possessor of a \$14.00 book account.

May 13, weather still fine, visited the baby and found everybody happy. Baby rested well, had nursed and bowels better. Continued treatment. Before leaving prescribed for its aunt. She had been treating in the east with a homœopath, and said she was afraid of western doctors. She said she had a "stitch in her side." I gave her F. E. asclep. tub. 3 ss; aq. 3 iv. M. S. Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily. It worked like a charm.

I visited a cancer patient, ordered zinc chloride, pulv. Sanguinaria, ää; acid sulph.; aro, qs. to make a paste. Apply once a day. This is warranted to keep any man from sleeping. A man consulted me at the office. Said he had a sore throat which proved to be a syphilitic ulcer. Burned it with c. p. nitric acid and gave him McDade's prescription. Next prescribed a tonic for a young man, giving hydrast., gentia and nux. Visited a patient with lung difficulty, giving syr. hypophos. co. Prescribed vibur. pru. and cimicifuga for a case of irregularity of the menses and tr. aconite and ipecac for a very peevish baby, with a slight bowel trouble. Next on the list a "real nice" young man consulted me for "sweaty hands." Such men come prepared to pay the doctor, so I gave him two prescriptions.

Tannic acid 3 ii; alcohol, 3 viii. Apply twice daily. Lycopod. bis. subnit., ää 3 iii; acid salycil., 3 i. M. Sig. apply at bedtime.

Was now called to one of these universal cases, "snakes in the boots." An old man 65 years old. His wife had left Saturday, and he was to follow Monday, to attend his son's wedding. I gave him $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain of morph sulph. hypodermically. Got him to sleep gave him half a bowlful of gruel in two hours and more morphine, then mur. ammo., x gr. doses every two hours during the night. A light breakfast and a prescription of bro. ammo. and mur. ammo. got the old gentleman in shape to take the noon train and be in time for the wedding. One or two important cases and again the day is ended.

Now, Professor, if you think this worth the space, all right, if not throw it in the waste basket.

I have a very interesting case of abscess of the lung, which I may report at some future time.

Madison, S. Dakota, 5, 15, '89.

ABSTRACTS.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA.

ADDRESS BY DR. J. N. CRADDICK.

To the President and members of the Eclectic Medical Association
of Alabama.

Another year has rolled its annual round since the last convention, bearing upon its face the allotment of man's common fate, to some its sorrows, to others its joys, and yet to others the mediocrity of life. We meet again to congratulate each other on the dealings of a kind Providence in thus sparing us, and bestowing health and strength sufficient to devise means for benefitting our afflicted race.

Disease, the common lot of fallen humanity since the days of our father Adam to the present time, has exhibited itself in various forms, and has thrown around its victims its dark and shadowy pall, conveying to the tomb the forms of those we loved and admired, making true the saying that when we begin to live we commence to die.

As philanthropists and physicians, (which title we profoundly claim) it has ever been, and is to-day our aim, amid the jealousies, the jarring elements of discord, and the bickerings of our opponents, to stand firm as the everlasting hills, in our principles, believing they are right, and as such must and will stand as secure as the throne of him who created truth and right. It has ever been the inherent right of man aided by enlightened civilization to determine for himself the right from the wrong, and more especially true is it on the subject of medical reform.

If it be true, and we doubt it not, that history repeats itself, in regard to nations in the aggregate, so has it ever been with monopolies and societies of larger and smaller calibre. This fact has been fully demonstrated since the days of the great reformer, Jenner, the inoculation, and the immortal Harvey the blood circulation, both these men sacrificed their best earthly interest in the cause of truth, humanity and reform. To-day in this the 19th century, reformers are either denounced as knaves or idiots.

We have not entered the field of usefulness, expecting to walk in silver slippers, or lie down on beds of roses. You, my co-laborers, have no doubt endured, and are still passing through the fiery ordeal that shall and will try your souls in patience and fortitude, if our conflicts, such as contumely, reproach and ostracism have their blighting effects upon the sensitive mind, we, as

reformers are not exempt, our opponents with the strong arm of the law, and boasted superiority, cannot crush, suppress, or annihilate us, we will with the helmet of truth, assert our pre-eminence and God-like liberty, in thinking for ourselves, leaving the consequences with Him who has promised to defend the right, correct the wrong, and show to the world that truth is mighty, and in spite of opposition, will prevail.

Not all the mandragoras nor drowsy syrups of the world can forever lull mankind's sensibilities, that they cannot see for themselves. Onward and forward then in the march of progress, assured that victory will perch upon our banner sooner or later. We have much cause to deplore the ignorance and the infatuation of the so-called and would-be wise of the medical world as displayed in some portions of our God-favored land.

We could if time and space permitted, cite cases where our opponents were so egregiously wrong in their diagnosis of disease, as would cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of a marble statue, if it were possible, but we forbear, lest instead of doing good for evil, we should return evil for evil. Though I cannot refrain from mentioning one of the many faults of the Allopathic system, which binds hand and foot of poor humanity in the slavish chains of the deadly habit of morphine eating. Hell itself with all its horrors can but portray the hallucinations of its victims. May heaven preserve this nation and country from the despicable thralldom of the opium habit. Eclectics beware! and even keep aloof from man's most deadly enemy, opium and its concomitants. Well may the soul liberated from its meshes exclaim with the poet "Oh! the dawn of bliss, the twilight of our woes."

Lice and other parasites are removed from the hair quicker and better by a decoction of quassia, to which a little borax and glycerine have been added, than by almost any other known means.—*National Druggist*.

The cure of Bunions by Phenic Acid.—Dr. Salemi, of Nice, uses the following method: The foot is washed with soap and water, after which the adjoining healthy parts are protected by a thick coat of elastic collodion. The acid is now melted and applied to the hardened surface by means of a pointed brush. After allowing it to dry for several minutes the excess of acid remaining may be taken up with ordinary blotting paper. This application should be repeated every three or four days until a cure results.—*Revue Medicale de Louvain*

Therapeutics of Eczema.—Dr. Veiel, of Canstatt, says in the *Medical Correspondence-Blatt d. württ arztl. Landesver.*, that in acute eczema internal treatment is not indicated, while in chronic widely distributed eczema arsenic is to be used simultaneously with external treatment. If chlorosis is present, iron should be administered half an hour before meals and arsenic one hour after meals. Cod liver oil and regulation of the diet are very important in scrofulous eczema. For the itching of eczema he uses chloral and bromide of potash internally.

The stage of the affection is of importance as regards treatment. In acute eczema all irritants are to be avoided. Where, as in children, baths are not entirely to be avoided, some mucilagineous substance should be added to them. All soaps are to be avoided. To diminish the burning and itching in acute, but not moist, eczema, Veiel recommends Unna's zinc paste:

℞ Oxide of zinc	
Gelatin	ää 4 drams.
Glycerine	6½ drams.
Distilled water	1½ ounces.

To be warmed in a water bath and applied with a bristle pencil.

After several days it is to be washed away with lukewarm water. In moist eczema the affected places are washed once daily, and the paste is again applied. If this proves effective, Veiel employs starch cushions, which remain cool and are often changed. If in universal eczema the paste is not borne, starch is applied in powder, with which, if there is much itching, two per cent. of camphor is mixed. If this is of no service, the parts are washed with borax, or acetate of alumina, with some glycerine:

℞ Liquoris alum. acet.	150 minims
Aquæ distil.	3 ounces

M.

In chronic eczema the crusts and scales are first loosened with soft soap, baths, or oil. The healing of the moist places is brought about as before. The addition of one or two per cent. of ichthyol is very servicable. If the eczema still continues scaly, Lassar's paste is indicated, or tar with alcohol:

℞ Picis liquidi	15 minims
Alcoholis	45 minims

or tar may be added in the strength of one or two per cent. to the salve above mentioned. The employment of the latter on the hairy parts of the face and pubes is interdicted, as in these places inflammations resembling sycosis are easily developed. If the eczema does not yield to the tar, pyrogallic acid and chrysarobin (in an ointment of from two to ten per cent. strength) is at times attended with success.—*Weiner Med. Presse.*

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Uterine Sounds	75 to 1.50
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THE BEST ANTISEPTIC.
FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

LISTERINE.

Formula.—*Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combinations. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.*

Dose.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially adapted to internal use, and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

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MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS, showing the comparative value and availability of various antiseptics in the treatment of Diseases of the Oral Cavity, by W. D. MILLER, A. B., PH. D., D. D. S., Prof. of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, University of Berlin, from whose deductions LISTERINE appears to be the most acceptable prophylactic for the care and preservation of the teeth

DISEASES OF THE URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

KIDNEY ALTERATIVE--ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA, and three of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Hematuria, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

WE have had prepared for the convenience of Physicians DIETETIC NOTES, suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases.

The Dietetic Notes have been bound in the form of small perforated slips for Physicians to distribute to their patients. Mailed gratis upon request, together with our latest compilation of case reports and clinical observation, bearing upon the treatment of this class of Diseases.

LAMBERT PHARMICAL CO.,

116 OLIVE STREET, SAINT LOUIS.

RHEUMATISM.

DIETETIC NOTE.—A fruit and vegetable diet is most favorable for patients with chronic rheumatic troubles.

Allowed.—Beef and mutton in moderation, with horse-radish as a relish; fish and eggs, green vegetables and fruit, especially lemons. The skimmed milk diet has been advocated by some others.

Avoid.—Starchy and saccharine food; all malt liquors, wines and coffee.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New Jersey held its 16th Annual meeting at Library Hall, Newark, Thursday, May 9th, 1889. The chair was taken by Dr. Morton Robinson Vice-President

The committee on legislation reported the failure of every endeavor to procure a bill shackling practitioners of medicine.

It was also stated that the N. J. State Medical Society would make a special and concerted effort the ensuing winter to procure a statute, placing the supervision of medical matters in their own hands.

A resolution was adopted congratulating the friends of impartial freedom upon the defeat of medical bills in California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; declaring the purpose to continue the contest, and asking co-operation from every one favorable to equal rights before the law.

Resolutions of condolence were passed in the case of the deaths of doctors S. P. Teft, L. H. Borden, A. L. Gibbs and Thos. W. Lowerre, members of the Society. Two new members were elected.

A paper was read by Dr. Anna T. Nivison, reporting two cases of dysmenorrhœa and their treatment. It was received and discussed with praise to the writer for her skillful management.

Illinois State Board of Health.—The action of the House of the Illinois Legislature in cutting off the financial supplies of the Board of Health, will appear to the people as an extreme measure; one not warranted under any circumstances. There is something in the radical character of the action of the legislative body suggestive of pique, revenge, rather than a desire for remedial measures. Something corrective, reformatory, is what is needed, and not a destructive result.

That some steps should be taken to change the composition of the Board, and to modify its method will not be doubted. It has grown to be domineering, autocratic and irresponsible. While accomplishing much good it has inflicted much evil, and has given promise of an increased assumption of irregular and noxious authority. It has diverted the original purpose of its organization into a tyrannical and impertinent intermeddling with the rights of others.

Primarily instituted for the end of disseminating sanitary information, and for the enforcement of movements in the interest of the public health, it has varied its functions until there is scarcely anything that is exempt from its interference. In addition to

the impertinent extension of its powers in every direction, it has extensively, for years, worked on the fears of the public by its minatory announcement in regard to threatening epidemics.

At a certain period each year it is given out that the cholera has made its appearance in some remote province in Spain or Italy, accompanied by the announcement that it is liable to visit this country, and followed by the intimation that, in order to meet the threatening pestilence, more money must be had and an increase of the personnel of the Board be provided. In the same manner, and for the same purpose, annual scares as to yellow fever are furnished. The effect of this alarming course is disastrous in a mental sense; timid people become alarmed; they form what the metaphysical doctors call a "mind-cure" of evil, whose effect, if not to produce the exact thing pictured, is to demoralize the powers of resistance, and render them liable to the attacks of other maladies. In other words, these frequent alarms are demoralizing in the cases of a very large class of ailments, and unquestionably do superinduce other maladies.

One of the complaints against the Board of Health is a serious and well-founded one. It is that, under the guise of the interests of the public health, the Board is, in reality, laboring for the benefit of two or three schools of medical practice. This phase of action is in the nature of a doctor's trust; it is established to force all the practice of medicine into the hands of a select few. The animus of this intent of the Board is precisely the same that underlies the county medical societies—that of the exclusion of all practitioners who do not subscribe to certain cast-iron dogmas and constrictive regulations.

The complaints against the Board of Health may be thus summarized: It is guilty of audacious and impertinent usurpation of powers and functions to which it is not entitled. For the purpose of increasing its financial support, and making places for additional officials, it is guilty of frequently exaggerating remote evils, and thereby causing a perceptible and dangerous demoralization. It has organized a trust which excludes all but a favored few who are admitted to its benefits.—*Chicago Herald, April 12, 1889.*

The Mm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O. One word for this grand old house: All the goods sent out are tiptop and true to principle. Salicylic acid from the wintergreen is one of the specialties, and there is tinctures from green root, etc., as strong as the best of fluid extracts. The Larmer Drug Co., is the agent in this city for these goods. Give them a trial.

VALUABLE FORMULÆ.

DIPHTHERIA—A PROPHYLACTIC.

It is frequently impossible to get young children to use a gargle. Schmitt suggests in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, that in these cases a lozenge or pastile may be substituted. He gives, for instance, the following formula for an antiseptic prophylactic. Take of

Boracic acid	40 parts.
Borax	40 parts.
Citric acid	25 parts.
Benzoate of sodium	2 parts.
Oil of Thyme	1 part.
Oil of Lemon	3 parts.

Gum arabic, sugar and gelatin sufficient, together with a little glycerine, and roll out into pastiles or make into lozenges.—

Four. Am. Med. Association.

Better than the above, both as a prophylactic and in the treatment of diphtheria and scarlet fever, because it adheres to the throat and acts topically as well as constitutionally, thus avoiding the cruelty of swabbing and the impossibility of gargling with children; is some such combination as the following:

℞ Sulpho Carbonate of Soda	}	pro re nata.
Sulphur		
Sulphate of Quinine		
Syr. of Cascara Sag.		
Glycerine		

M. Sig. a teaspoonful as required.

Or,

℞ Sulph. Quinine	}	pro re nata.
Sat. solution bi-sulp. Soda		
Aromat. Syr. Rhubarb		
Glycerine		

ENLARGED PROSTATE,

Langbeck recommends Ergot. Why not? Its influence on non-striated fibre renders it useful here as in uterine myoma.

FORMULA FOR ANTIFEBRIN.

℞ Antifebrin	℥ij
Alcohol	f. 3 ij
Glycerine	f. 3 j
Aquæ Cinnamoni	f. 3 j
Syr. Simplicis	f. 3 iij

M. Sig. One to two teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours, according to age and necessities.

The alcohol prevents the disposition to depression on the part of the drug.

I. N. LOVE.

CHLOROFORM IN DYSPEPSIA.

Chloroform administered in various forms of dyspepsia overcomes fermentation and flatulence; it is best given in one of the following formulas:

1. Method of Dr. Wills: From 10 to 20 drops of chloroform, to be taken in a few spoonfuls of sweetened water in flatulent dyspepsia. After a few moments eructations occur, followed by improvement.

2. Method of Dr. Hachard: Administered before each meal one tablespoonful of the following:

℞ Chloroform water 150 parts
Mint water 30 parts
Water 120 parts M.

or, from 8 to 10 drops of the following in a wine glass of water:

℞ Tincture of Nux Vomica
Tincture of Gentian
Tincture of Anise ää 3j
Chloroform gtt xx—xl. M.

An appropriate diet of oxygenated water at meal time forms a part of this treatment.

3. Method of Drs. Regnault and Lasique.—This treatment applies particularly to painful dyspepsia with dilation of the stomach:

℞. Chloroform water 150 parts.
Orange flower water 50 parts.
Water 100 parts. M.

One dessert spoonful to be taken at intervals of 15 minutes until the pain ceases.

For the same affections the following:

℞. Chloroform water 150 parts
Tincture of Anise 5 parts
Water 145 parts M.

—*Revue Gin de Clin. et de Therap.*

℞. Hydrate of Chloral
Camphor ää ʒ ij M.

Sig. Keep in a glass stopped bottle and apply where a stimulant and anæsthetic is required.

SCHENCK.

Dr. A. Puginoff in the *Russkaia Medizina* says, subnitrate of bismuth is the most reliable remedy for epidemic summer diar-

rhœa in nurslings. It should be given in full doses, one and a half to two grains every 2 hours to a child 4 or 5 months.

COMEDONES.

R Ether ℥i
 Card. Ammonia ℥j
 Boracic Acid grs. xx
 Aqua dist q. s. ℥ij.
 M. S. Apply twice a day.

FOR CORNS.

The *British Med. Jour.* says a saturated solution of salicylic acid in flexible collodion applied twice each day for ten or twelve days will secure their complete removal.—*Kansas Med. Jour.*

Galactagogue.—Through the columns of your very popular journal, I would like to call the attention of the profession to the remedy Nutrolactis, a galactagogue, prepared by the Roseberry Nutrolactis Co., of New York City. My attention was directed to this remedy a short time since, and my limited experience with it has been attended with the most satisfactory results, as you will see from the report of the following cases:

Case I.—Mrs. J., an American, aged twenty-eight years; has always enjoyed good health; tolerably robust; the mother of five children, the first and third of which were still-born; the second and fourth she was unable to nurse longer than six or eight weeks, one breast being disabled on account of retraction of nipple, and the lacteal secretion completely ceasing in the other at this time.

When the last infant was about eight weeks old, and as usual her milk was failing her, and in addition thereto being of very poor quality, I prescribed Nutrolactis. In less than one week the mammary secretion had increased to that extent that she was now almost able to fully nourish her infant from the one breast. Judging from the appearance of her fat and vigorous infant, which is now more than five months old, the quality of her milk is highly nutritious.

With her, all of the so-called galactagogues had been tried with invariably negative results.

Case II.—Mrs. R., also an American, aged twenty years, primipara, of delicate constitution and somewhat anæmic, was the subject of defective lactation from the beginning—one breast being disabled by abscess, and the secretion of milk never becoming fully established in the other. The infant came near

starving to death before the true cause was ascertained and the use of the bottle commenced.

My attention was called to this case when the infant was about eight weeks old. The mother informed me she was not giving half enough milk to nourish her babe, and what she did give seemed to be of poor quality. I at once prescribed Nutrolactis, and requested her husband to report results at the end of four days. He did so, and informed me that she had about discarded the use of the bottle. In about one week she laid the bottle aside, being now able, from the one breast, to fully nourish her infant. Under the use of it, her health, as well as the condition of her infant, has greatly improved.

Aside from its galactagogue properties, it is an efficient general tonic—improving the appetite, digestion and assimilation.

I report these two cases for the reason that I believe Nutrolactis to be by far the best galactagogue ever presented to the medical profession.

It is a combination, and composed of the following: Galega officinalis, galega apolinea, tephrosea virginica.

I hope other members of the profession will give it a trial and report results.

Reily Springs, Tex.

B. F. JONES, M. D.

In Med. Brief.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Business Done at the Annual Meeting at Hartford, Tuesday.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical association was held Tuesday, May 14th, at the United States hotel in Hartford and was called to order by the president, Dr. S. B. Munn of Waterbury. The journal was read by the secretary, Dr. E. G. Smith of Bridgeport and approved. Dr. Munn delivered his annual address explaining the failure of the legislature to pass a medical bill providing for a State Board of censors, to consist of three allopaths: one homœopath and one eclectic. This bill was originated by the members of the old school, who thus wanted to freeze out the homœopaths and eclectics. Dr. Munn congratulated the society upon the successful result of their efforts to defeat the bill. He also spoke favorably of the prospects of establishing an eclectic college in the near future, and the necessity of cooperative action to secure such an institution.

The treasurer, Dr. Leroy A. Smith of Higganum, reported the healthy condition of the committee on legislature was read and

accepted, as also the report of progress from the committee on colleges.

After the transaction of routine business Dr. F. H. Williams of Bristol read a paper, reporting a typhoid fever epidemic, and the treatment of a formidable case of that disease, lasting eleven weeks. A general discussion of the paper followed, and of the benefits to be derived from the use of baptisia in such cases. The paper elicited a full discussion. Dr. Williams was not partial to the use of baptisia, considering it too inert and ineffectual. Dr. Ludington of New Britain advocated its use, both as decoction and in ointment.

Dr. C. B. Adams of New Haven, representing the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical society, addressed the meeting in the interest of the proposed Grace hospital at New Haven. It is proposed to establish this hospital to be managed by a board of homœopathic and eclectic physicians both state societies being represented. The bill to go before the legislature providing for such institution was read. A discussion followed on the benefits to be derived by physicians of the eclectic school from the establishing of such a hospital. A committee was finally appointed to go with a delegation from the state homœopathic society before the committee of the legislature at the hearing held at the capitol. President Munn, Doctors H. B. Steele of Winsted and M. L. Linquist of New Haven, and W. D. Waller of Columbia, were appointed such committee. Dr. W. L. Whitney, Vice President, assumed the chair and the committee withdrew. Dr. G. L. Tiffany of Torrington read a paper on "Rheumatism and its cure." It was an able paper though giving small hope of a permanent cure. A very interesting discussion followed.

Dr. E. G. Smith of Bridgeport submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby presented to the members of the committee on legislation for their fidelity in opposing the enactment of the medical bill to create a board of censors, and that we congratulate them and all the friends of just and impartial freedom that no such measure disgraces the statute books of this State.

Resolved, That we understand the issue in controversy to be in no sense a purpose or endeavor to elevate or in any way improve the profession of medicine, but simply to reverse the former legislation of this State, and to place the practice of the healing art in the hands of old school physicians, and to enable them to crush their rivals in practice; and, therefore, we oppose them in the interest of common justice, for the sake of young men desiring to engage in the eclectic, homœopathic, and other

modes of practice, and on purpose to secure to the people of Connecticut protection in the way of safe and wholesome medical treatment.

Resolved, That we congratulate our brethren in California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania on the successful results of their heroic struggles against the medical conspiracy, and also declare our joy at the general defeat of medical bills offered during the recent legislative sessions.

Dr. Thomas Simmons of Hartford reported the case of a patient who had been treated by thirteen physicians, three of them college professors. Most of them concurred in pronouncing his case consumption and incurable. Dr. Simmons chanced to visit him and was asked to treat him. He did so, and the man recovered in a few weeks.

The committee having returned, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. D. Whitney, M. D., Westfield, Mass.; V. President, Thos. S. Hodge, M. D., South Windsor; Secretary, Elizabeth G. Smith, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.; Treasurer, L. A. Smith, M. D., Higganum.

Several bills were audited and paid. A resolution of thanks to Dr. J. D. S. Smith, retiring secretary, was adopted. The semi-annual meeting was appointed at Waterbury in October next.

Digestive Ferments in the Intestinal Disorders of Infants.—It seems somewhat strange, with our present knowledge of digestive ferments, that the application of pancreatin and pepsin in the diarrhœas and intestinal disorders of children, especially those arising from inanition, is not more general.

We believe that an extension of these products in such diseases would not prove advantageous to the practitioner, but save the lives of many little ones that otherwise would be doomed.

No practitioner, possessed of a modicum of therapeutic and physiological knowledge, will be found to admit that chalk mixtures, opiates, astringents, etc., meet fairly the indication in these cases. The ant-acids act merely mechanically, soothing the irritated mucous coat of stomach and intestines; the action of opiates which are especially dangerous to administer to nurslings, is uncertain, for it is impossible to gauge their use so as to attain the exact limit essential to intestinal anæsthesia and arrest of peristaltic action, without narcosis; and astringents, while repressing secretion, at the same time retain and favor the absorption of ptomaines and other poisonous products which have provoked the flux—they limit the dejections at the expense of non-elimination of the toxic.

Doctor, we offer you a complete solution of the Question of Infant Feeding.

*IT IS UNIVERSALLY CONCEDED THAT MOTHER'S MILK
OF GOOD QUALITY IS THE BEST NUTRIMENT
FOR INFANTS.*

This is the nourishment that we enable nursing mothers to supply abundantly.

When our New Preparation,

NUTROLACTIS,

is given to nursing mothers whose milk is scanty, although the breasts are almost entirely dry, it will in the course of two days, or three at farthest, so increase the quantity that there will be milk enough to completely nourish a vigorous infant; the quality of the milk will be good, at the same time health and strength of the mother will be improved.

If the quantity of a mother's milk be adequate but the quality poor, lacking in nutritive elements, the use of this remedy will quickly and notably improve the quality and maintain the quantity until the end of normal lactation. Physicians are assured that its use is always perfectly harmless.

DIRECTIONS.—One large tablespoonful immediately after meals, dilute with one or two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and a dose before retiring at night until the milk flows freely. After that two doses each day will maintain the supply and the quality.

FORMULA.—Galega Officinalis, Galega Apollinea, Tephrosea Virginica.

PREPARED BY THE

ROSEBERRY NUTROLACTIS CO.,

18 Courtland St., New York, N. Y.

Dr. Tong. Sal. TONGALINE

INDICATIONS: Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Gout, Sciatica, Dysmenorrhea, and where the use of Salicylates is indicated.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm represents Tonga, thirty grains; Extractum Cimicifugæ Racemose, two grains; Sodium Salicylate, ten grains; Pilocarpin Salicylate, one-hundredth of a grain; Colchicin Salicylate, one five-hundredth of a grain.

TONGA, Anti-Neuralgio, Recommended and introduced to the Profession by Drs. Sidney Ringer, and Wm. Murrell, of London, England.—*London Lancet*, II, 1880.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ RACEMOSÆ, Sedative, Anti-Spasmodic.

"A sedative of the nervous and vascular systems—Probably it is most useful in Rheumatic Chorea, since it has proved to be an efficient remedy for Acute Articular Rheumatism. It is also excellent in Muscular Rheumatism, and especially in Lumbago."—*Natl. Disp.* Page 414.

SODIUM SALICYLATE, Anti-Fermentative, Anti-Putrid.

Sharkey states: "One must not think, allow that its discovery as a cure for Acute Rheumatism is a triumph of empirical therapeutics which has probably few parallels in the history of medicine."

PILOCARPIN SALICYLATE, Diaphoretic.

"In Syphilitic Rheumatism its sudorific action frequently removes the nocturnal pains—and it is efficient in Muscular Rheumatism and Sciatica."—*Natl. Disp.* Page 1077.

COLCHICIN SALICYLATE, Purgative, Diuretic,

"Professor Cheilins states that it changes the chemical constitution of the urine in arthritic patients producing an evident increase of the uric acid.—Dr. MacLagan has found it greatly to increase the proportion both of urea and uric acid in the urine and where these previously existed in the blood to separate them from it."—*U. S. Disp.* Page 478.

The Proprietors will send a sample bottle to the address of any Physician applying for same, who will agree to pay Express charges on package.

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS.

In such cases, and in all those of enfeebled digestion and in which the food remains undigested and fermenting in the stomach and intestines, pepsin and pancreatin and peptonized foods, afford us pure and simple physiological remedies, whose administration is attended with no dangers; and their employment does not preclude the use of cathartics, or administration of antiseptics that are anti-toxic to ptomaines.

Recently we have obtained the best results from such treatment, though it must be admitted in cases of unusual gravity, when collapse threatens, that coto and wild yam are sometimes of value to check the flux, the digestive ferment following to secure proper digestion and nutrition. So long ago as 1856, Joulin and Corvisart (*Rev. Med. Chir. de Paris*) outlined this mode of treatment, and claimed the happiest results therefrom; and more recently it was advocated by Trousseau, Pidoux, Barthez and Rilliet, of France, and Ellis and Davidson of the United Kingdom. Later still, Dr. J. Milner Fothergill (*Handbook of Practice*, p. 40) remarks of pepsin: "Its utility in the treatment of imperfect digestion, and diarrhœa in children, is certain." Prof. J. Lewis Smith (*Prof. Dis. Children, Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. —Archiv. Pediatric, 1866, p. 518*) expresses exactly the same opinion. Prof. Frederick John Farre (*Parieras Mat. Med. and Therap.*, p. 943) commends pepsin very highly in cholera infantum and summer-complaints of children. And Bartholow declares (*Mat. Med. and Therap.*, p. 68): "Very great success has been attained in the treatment of the *diarrhœa of infants* by pepsin. * * * The motions will be quickly changed in character, and the nutrition of the child improved, by giving it immediately after each supply of food." He further recommends (*Naphey's Medical Therapeutics*, p. 895) the employment of peptonized milk gruel for food in these cases, in which he is supported by Wilson Foq (*Diseases of Children*, ii, p. 821), who considers "pepsin invaluable in gastralgia and all irritative states of intestinal and stomach mucous membranes."

With such evidence, and with the physiological knowledge that at present obtains, it is evident the digestive ferments are too little studied or employed. Yet we must admit there have been good grounds for such neglect, in that the pepsins upon the market, for the most part, have been untrustworthy, and with no definite guide for testing, that of the U. S. P. being of a very low standard. These objections no longer obtain, however, for manufacturers have been led to provide accurate tests, and now disseminate the same in their literature. Thus we find Parke, Davis & Co. issue a work on Digestive Ferments, that is accurate in all details, and further they have placed upon the market, a

new pepsin of higher digestive power than any heretofore introduced, and possessing the exceptional advantages of being absolutely free from ptomaines, readily soluble, and of a digestive power hitherto unattained. Moreover, the standard of pepsin has been raised by the better manufacturers, and it is the practitioner's own fault if he is not able now to secure a preparation suited to his needs.

Extracts from a letter to the Philadelphia Med. Times, Dec. 15th, 1887. From Dr. C. L. Mitchell, of Philadelphia.—In regard to substitution and adulteration, it must be admitted that in numerous cases the charge is a true one, and the evil is of growing dimensions. With the reduction in the margin of profits caused by the fierce business competition of the present day, comes the temptation to adulterate or substitute inferior quality. No condemnation can be too severe for the man who thus trifles with human life; and if he cannot carry on his business honestly, he had better abandon it and seek some other occupation.

Again, the outcry is made that the physician is too apt to prescribe various remedies, more or less proprietary in character, put up by large manufacturing concerns and introduced by skilled advertising, and thus require the druggist to carry an endless variety of such articles in stock, many of which are seldom or only once called for, all thus remain a dead loss to the proprietor. But is the physician much to blame? True, he is sometimes imposed upon by the bland and suave canvasser, and the glowing printed endorsements of his professional brethren in favor of some new remedy—*vide* stenocarpine. But when he sees remedies in convenient and compact shape, of appearance much more elegant than those he can procure from the corner druggist, and of at least equal efficacy, is it to be wondered that he should prefer X., Y. or Z.'s manufactures to the oftentimes imperfectly prepared remedies of the pharmacopœia.

And why should the druggist complain? *As long as he keeps open store he must submit to the unalterable law of traffic, namely, the needs of the customer are to be supplied.* He will buy Lubin's extracts for Miss Jones, and Alfred Wright's for Miss Brown. Why should he not keep Bromidia for Dr. A. and Papine for Dr. B. Although he makes a great outcry about being obliged to carry so much stock, he in reality does it to a very limited extent, and, outside of a few standard preparations, shifts the burden on his wholesale druggist and lets him carry the supply for him. Nearly all the large manufacturers have established depots for their goods in the principal cities, and the druggist very rarely

lays in a stock outside of his actual present need, unless he is sure of a steady sale. And let him remember also that if he don't keep what is called for, some one else will, and his customers will be sure to go where their needs receive best attention.

And here let a word be said for that much abused class, the modern manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties. The medical and pharmaceutical profession owe to them a great debt. It is their industry and their capital which have developed the perfection of the coated pill, and the compressed tablet, the pancreatic ferment and the scale pepsin, the smooth and palatable cod-liver oil emulsion, and the perfected extracts of malt. To their energy do we owe the modern methods of treating disease with pre-digested and concentrated foods—a plan which has been the means of prolonging many valuable lives. They have spread the fame of American pharmacy over the entire globe, and established its supremacy against all competitors; therefore let them receive at least just recognition and honor for their labors.

EDITORIALS.

For the Journal.

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The establishment of the Woman's Medical College and Training school for Nurses in Atlanta, marks an era in the Medical Education of Women. To the present time there has been no place in the entire south where a woman could fit herself for the vocation of a professional nurse, and only one or two Medical schools where in past years she has been received with an indulgent reluctance by the faculty, and scant courtesey and respect by the class.

To-day these even are closed to her, and to gain a medical education in any degree she must endure a prolonged residence in some of the great cities of the north.

Whatever may be said as to the propriety of a lady entering the general practice of medicine we believe there exists certain special departments of practice for which she is admirably fitted.

She enters practice with an intuitive knowledge of children that her masculine competitor can never obtain, and if granted an equal pathological, anatomical, and remedial knowledge, she retains that intuitive advantage through life.

While the public perhaps may not seek the lady practitioner of medicine to perform amputations or to act as surgeons gener-

ally, yet they will, and do in many cases prefer her to diagnose and treat the little patient suffering with infantile diseases.

The writer has had abundant opportunity to know the success of women as doctors, and cannot call to mind an instance of the hundreds he has known when a good, honorable, sensible woman with a fair equipment of medical knowledge, has made a failure in the practice of medicine.

But it is as a trained nurse that she becomes of especial value to both the public and profession. The intelligent M. D. who has once had opportunity to rely on the watchful care of a skillful nurse, trained in all those little things he values so highly, who can note and describe to him all the minutiae and symptomatology which has marked the case since his last visit, will be inclined to insist that his next patient shall be in the charge of such a person if one can be had, and his patient who has once been attended through a serious illness by the quiet, watchful, lady, who knows just how, and when, and what to do, and who can adjust the pillow, and regulate the light, and prepare a cooling drink or a tempting morsel, with an infinite skill that is so indescribably soothing and pleasing, will promptly send for the nurse at the first intimation by the doctor of an impending illness. There is not a city or village in this or any other state where the resident physicians would not welcome a good, efficient nurse who has been taught to act *for* a physician, and not *as* one.

The faculty of the Training school of nurses aims to supply this want, and they ask the reader of this article to forward a list of names of ladies who are contemplating the study of medicine, or who are desirous of an honorable and remunerative vocation as a professional nurse, or what is more to the point, endeavor to obtain at least one matriculant for next winter's class.

The avowed purpose of Old School practitioners and of the American Medical association, in procuring the creation of State and other Boards of Examiners to examine and decide who may practice the healing art, is avowedly to crush out and exterminate their rivals. It is fair to presume that every Board that has been authorized was for that purpose, almost solely. Dr. D. B. St. John Rosser of New York has attested this in so many words. In his address last fall before the American Academy of Medicine he said:

"The remedy is in making a common standard. Such a system once established, sects in medicine will soon be practically destroyed."

Dr. Alexander Wilder also read a paper on Medical legislation, the aims and purposes of those conspiring to procure it, the

manifest meanness and injustice involved, and the proper means for its defeat. He assured the society that no hope existed where the statutes were in force, the people did not approve, and that in at least three states they were substantially a dead letter. Only where a low class of pettifoggers were employed to harrass people, was any thing doing in this. The paper was ordered to be printed for circulation.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, Davis P. Borden, M. D., of Patterson, N. J.; Vice-President, George E. Potter, M. D., Newark; Secretary, A. W. Pratt, M. D., 28 Fulton St., Newark,; corresponding secretary Eloise I. Chace, M. D. 577 Hancock St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, Morton Robinson, M. D.

The Society, after a most profitable and interesting session adjourned till October next.

Died at Fort Scott, Kansas, March 26th, 1889, Andrew P. Forster, M. D. Dr. F. was a veteran and a staunch Eclectic, belonging to the Eclectic Medical association of Kansas, the National Association, and the Mutual Aid Society.

Four members of the National Eclectic Medical Association have died during the past year: J. H. Rosenberg of Osage City, Kansas, A. L. Gibbs, Hope, N. J.; A. P. Forster, Fort Scott, Kansas, and S. P. Teft, Newark, N. J.

The most unpleasant symptom following amputation of the penis is the funnel-like retraction of the urethra, which causes the patient endless discomfort. Dr. Assaka, of Bucharest, overcomes this by dissecting the pars spongiosa of the urethra from the penis for about an inch beyond the superficial incision. Then the corpora cavernosa of the penis are cut through from below, leaving about a half inch of the urethra protuding beyond. The tunica albuginea and the skin are then brought over the stump of the pars cavernosa and stitched around the protuding urethra. This will retract to some extent leaving a very natural looking meatus.—*Med. & Surg. Reporter.*

B. Keith & Co.—This noble old firm is as fresh as a new blown rose, and as fragrant in well-doing as the rose is sweet to the olfactory function. Keith's preparations are always satisfactory. His podophyllin and leptandrin, I think, can't be beat if equaled. Read their advertisement and write them a card stating you are a subscriber to this JOURNAL and believe in the editor—then see what Keith will send you.

Opinion of Dr. Caldwell.—I certify that I have used "Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic" largely in debility, febrile and nervous diseases, and that I have found it one of the most reliable of our nutrient tonics now in use or to be found in pharmacy.

JOHN J. CALDWELL, M. D. 71 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1875.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Medical Classics for April, though delayed by a fire in its printing office, is as interesting as ever. The fair sex will be delighted with the article on the Complexion and its Preservation, Complexion Blemishes (Moles, Warts, Wens, Wrinkles, Disfiguring Hair, &c.) and their cure. The article discusses a fine form, a good figure, a lovely neck, a beautiful bust, pearly teeth, luxuriant hair, &c. Bald people will be interested in the article on Baldness. How to Make a Woman Beautiful, however Ugly, is quaint and sprightly. There are entertaining and valuable articles on Barbers and Barber Shops as Sources of Disease; Wakefulness and its Cure; Spurious Wines; The Doctor in the Kitchen, and a useful miscellany completes an issue in which every line is of interest and value. Edited by Ferdinand Seeger, M. D. Published at 38 Murray Street, N. Y. Single copies, ten cents.

The two vigorous articles on "Agnosticism," in "The Popular Science Monthly" for April and May will be followed by two more equally spirited in the June number. One of these is by Prof. Huxley, in rejoinder to Dr. Wace and the Bishop of Peterborough; the other, by Mr. W. H. Hallock, is entitled, "Cowardly Agnosticism," and pungently criticises Prof. Huxley's objections to the above phrase, expressed in his first article.

We have received the initial number of *The Old Homestead*, a monthly magazine published at Savannah, Ga., by Davis Bros. This publication is the only one of its character in the south. Its object is to encourage literature, music, art, science, and the domestic virtues that make home happy, refined, and attractive. This number contains the latest serial by H. Rider Haggard, a complete history of the Independent Presbyterian church recently destroyed by fire in Savannah, a beautiful poem on the same, an entertaining story by Weigand, farm dots, puzzle department, choice vocal and instrumental music, list of valuable premiums for agents, and selected and original matter. The engraving, "The Fates," and those of the Independent Presbyte-

rian church and its old historic bell are works of art. The attractive title page, the handsome typographical appearance of the magazine, its character, purposes, and varied literary and musical features will make it an indispensable necessity in every household. The June number will contain stories, poems, sketches, essays, and young folks' department by several brilliant southern writers, noticeably prominent among whom are those from Georgia. The price of the magazine is only fifty cents a year. Sample copies and premium lists will be sent to any address on application. Davis Bros., publishers and proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

62 East First South St., Salt Lake City, U. T., 5—20—89.
Editor Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal, Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir and Doctor:—Have you any statistics that will give the comparative success, with other schools of Eclectic treatment of yellow fever patients?

Have Eclectic physicians in the South treated this disease carefully and furnished the Journal with their observations?

If you cannot refer me to numbers of the Journal, and will publish this with the request that those having information upon the subject, forward the same to the Journal for publication, or to my address, you will be doing me a great favor. Should I receive anything of worth by private correspondence, I will compile the same for publication in the "Georgia Ecl. Med. Jour."

Respectfully Yours,

R. A. HASBROUCK.

Some of our many readers will please comply with the Doctor's request.

Asa G. Candler & Co.—Better men to deal with can't be found in this little world, yet I say they are as good as the best. They sell at moderate figures, deal squarely, are accommodating and obliging. If you give them part of your trade they will hold you as long as you live. Tell them of the GEORGIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL and they will respond handsomely.

Planten's Capsules—I say have no superior the world over. I like them and use none others. I hardly ever use a pill—prefer capsules altogether. In this way you have everything fresh and in the best order. See the advertisement in the JOURNAL of H. Planten & Son. They make capsules of every variety and description, empty and filled, of all sizes and for every use a capsule can be put to. Sold by all druggists.

Practical Lessons in Nursing.—Management of diet, Breen; Fever nursing, Wilson; Maternity, Infancy and Childhood, Keating; The nervous and insane, Mills; The Ear, Burnett. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

If these five little books could be put in the hands of every woman in the land, particularly every mother and every professional nurse, the "world would be the better for it."

Facts, rules, hints and explanations of the phenomena of sickness, are grouped together in each book in the plainest of language, and constitute together an epitome of the knowledge of nursing, applicable and needful to each class of case. The practical facts to be had from any one of these books, are worth more than double the price asked for the entire set.

They have been designated as text books in the nurses training department of the Woman's Medical College of Georgia.

STONE.

Literary Note from the Century Co.—The June number of the *Century Magazine* will contain an appreciative paper by Margaret J. Preston, the Southern poetess, on "General Lee After the War." She says, "Nothing could exceed the veneration and love, the trust and absolute loyalty, which people and soldiery alike had manifested towards him throughout the struggle. But it was after the war had closed that the affection of the people seemed more than ever a consecrated one." The writer lived near General Lee from 1865 until his death in 1870, and she relates many interesting and heretofore unpublished anecdotes of his life during that period.

Lambert Pharmica Co.—You have all used Listerine and know its inestimable value as an agreeable and efficient antiseptic. It is of as great value as an internal remedy as when used externally. Lambert's lithiated hydrangia is a good and safe remedy in chronic gout and rheumatism. It also does well in many nervous troubles, owing to uric acid diathesis. Write to this firm for a set of their dietetic notes. See their ad in this Journal and speak of where you see it.

The *Scientific American*, published by the great patent agency firm of Munn & Co., New York, is the most practically useful publication of its kind in the country. Indeed, it occupies a field distinctively its own. Not alone for the machinist, manufacturer, or scientist, but it is a journal for popular perusal and study. It is the standard authority on scientific and mechanical subjects. It is placed at a very low rate of subscription, \$3.00 per annum.

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We pay special attention to Physicians' orders. Carry in stock a complete line of the finest and best Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, crude and rare Essentials.

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A Peerless Chemo-Physiological Food and Restorative.

**Crystalline
Phosphate**
A
TISSUE FOOD



CONTAINS ALL ESSENTIAL INORGANIC COMPONENTS OF THE
TISSUES IN A SEMI-SOLID, EASILY SOLUBLE,
CRYSTALLINE MASS, COMPOSED OF

ACID PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM,

WITH

Acid Phosphate of Magnesium,	Chloride of Potassium,
" " " Iron,	" " Sodium,
" " " Sodium,	Sulphate of Potassium,
" " " Potassium,	and Phosphoric Acid.

INDICATIONS:

Stomach Disorders, such as Indigestion, Flatulence, Gastric Catarrh and Poor Appetite, Constipation, etc.

Wrongs of Nutrition, as in Scrofula, Rickets, Caries, Marasmus, Delayed Union of Fractures, Necrosis of Tissue, Difficult or Delayed Dentition and Development, etc.

Nervous and General Debility and Sleeplessness, as from Sexual Excess, Venereal Disease, Childbearing, Nursing, Loss of Blood or other fluids, Menstrual or other Diseases of Women, Abuse of Alcohol, Tobacco and Narcotics, Protracted Illness, etc.

DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA.—Your preparation of **CRYSTALLINE PHOSPHATE** I have found to be very excellent in cases of Debility from Nerve Exhaustion. It is a good auxiliary in Gastric and Dyspeptic Troubles, and from my experience I regard it as a reliable preparation. T. GRISWOLD COMSTOCK, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., St. Louis, Mo.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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HARD AND SOFT } CAPSULES { ALL KINDS FILLED.
(9 sizes) 3, 5, 10 and 15 minims; and 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 15 grammes.

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EMPTY for Powders, 8 sizes, } VAGINAL, 6 sizes.
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EMPTY CAPSULES FOR HORSES AND CATTLE, 6 SIZES.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

We make all kinds of Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a specialty. Samples sent free. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

MY RATES!

The Cheapest Instrument House in the Country.

Jno. B. Daniel,
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ALL THESE PRICES ARE NET FIGURES:

Amputating Case, No. 1,		\$16.00
Amputating and Trepanning Case, combined,		24.00
Speculums (Graves', Notts', Brewer's, Cuscos', Storer's),		1.90
Vial Cases,	75 to	4.00
Hand Cases,	\$3.00 to	5.00
Buggy Cases,	5.00 to	12.00
Solid Buggy Cases, No. 600,		9.50
Tooth Forceps, every pair warranted,		1.10
Goodyear Rubber Syringe, Female, with 3 tubes,		1.00
Clinical Thermometer, with Certificate,		.75
" " in G. P. case, Chain and Pin,		1.50
" " Hick's, with Certificate,		2.00
Hypo. Syringes,	50 to	3.00
Speculums Glass Vaginal,		.35
Fitch's Pocket Scale,		.70
Uterine Dilators,	1.25 to	7.00
Uterine Forceps,	1.25 to	2.25
Uterine Sounds,	50 to	1.25
Obstetric Forceps—Hale's, Sawyer's and Hodge's,	each,	3.90
Obstetric Forceps, Elliott's, Simpson's,	each,	4.30
Perfection Saddle Bag, 30 Bottles, Improved,		8.00
Stephens " " 30 " Black,		8.50
" " " 24 " " "		7.50
Pocket Instrument Cases,	3.50 to	20.00
Camman's Stethoscopes,	1.75 to	3.50
Ear and Throat Cases,,	9.00 to	23.00

MARSHALL'S PATENT
CONVERTIBLE SADDLE BAGS HAND CASE.

Full Line of Antiseptic Goods on Hand.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Elixir Lupulin Compound.

(JACOBS')

FORMULA DEVISED BY PROF. W. M. DURHAM

AND

Combined by Jos. Jacobs, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

FORMULA—Each dessert spoonful represents four grains of Lupulin, one grain of Camphor, twenty grains Bromide of Potassium and one minim Fluid Extract Gelsemium.

INDICATIONS—Impotency, loss of nerve power, opium habit, nervous headache, hysteria, spermatorrhœa, involuntary emissions and premature old age, caused by over exertion, self abuse or over indulgence.

DOSE, one dessert spoonful morning, noon and night.

We will deliver to Express office in Atlanta, a full size bottle as a sample, free of charge, to any physician sending us their address.

Price, \$8.00 dozen.

JACOBS' PHARMACY,
ATLANTA, GA.

KEITH'S CON. TINC. AVENA SATIVA.

(FROM COMMON OATS.)

A POWERFUL NERVE STIMULANT, TONIC, ETC.

IS EMPLOYED IN THE TREATMENT OF

Paralysis, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, the Morphia or Opium Habit, Chloral Habit, Sleeplessness, Nerv. Exhaustion, etc.

DOSE.—From ten to thirty drops or more, as often as may be indicated to meet the urgency of the case.

CON. TINCT. AVENA SATIVA IN "OPIUM ADDICTION."

WHITESVILLE, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, N. Y., NOVEMBER 19th, 1885.

B. KEITH & Co., 75 William Street, New York.

Gentlemen:—At the time of receiving yours of October 26th, I was treating my first case of the "Opium Addiction" with con. tinct. avena sativa, and was waiting to know the result before answering. I saw the patient on the 17th inst., three weeks after she took her last dose of opium. She has also stopped taking the *avena*. Is able to do considerable light work. Does not have any desire for opium, is looking well and able to walk half a mile, which she did on the 16th inst. She had been taking opium about four years, and at the time I commenced treating her she was taking an ounce a week. I commenced with 15 drop doses (of the con. tinct. avena sativa) every four hours, gradually increasing to 35 drops every two hours. I gave her opium once in twenty-four hours for six days, diminishing each dose, the last being one grain. I saw her on the eighth day, she was feeling quite well and declared she had not the slightest desire for opium. *I count this case cured.* I am now treating one of over ten years with the habit, but have to use a much larger dose (of the *avena*). The case is now on the fourth day of treatment, and taking at the present 70 drops (of *avena*) every two hours and is doing splendidly. Will report result in the future.

If the above report is of any use to you, you are welcome to use it as you see fit.

Yours Truly,

A. W. COTTRELL, M. D.

January 18th, 1886.

Under the above date Dr. C. advises us of cure of *second case* of Opium Addiction mentioned above by use of *con. tinct. avena sativa*, administered under the same general plan.

B. K. & Co.

KEITH'S ELIXIR DYSPEPSIA COMP.

B	Hydrastin.	} A Positive Remedy for the relief and cure of DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, SEA- SICKNESS, GASTRIC IRRITATION, ACIDITY OF STOM- ACH, ETC.
	Xanthoxilin.	
	Bi-Carb. Soda.	
	Avenin.	

For an acute attack, when prompt action is demanded, administer in *hot water*.Dose, *one* teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water *immediately* after each meal, or when indicated

Price, 8 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$1.50.

STANFORD, CONN.

Gentlemen:—I have used *Elixir Dyspepsia Comp.* in my practice, and find it an in-
valuable remedy for the uses it is recommended.

S. DARBY, M. D.

NEWARK, N. J.

Gentlemen:—I have treated twelve very severe cases of Dyspepsia with the *Elixir Dyspepsia Comp.*, all of which have been cured by its use. The case of a lady of ten years' standing is worthy of special notice. Was obliged to take to her bed in September, 1884. Even a teaspoonful of water, milk or beef tea would cause excruciating pain for at least half an hour. Administered the *Elixir Dyspepsia Comp.* in hot water every four hours, or just after attempting to eat, and in less than two days she could take half a teaspoonful of beef tea without any inconvenience. In nervous dyspepsia I find it especially valuable, in combination with the *avena*.

Yours truly,

C. S. H. FRAZER, M. D.

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Pepsin in Infantile Diarrhœa.

Statistics show that the mortality rate of infantile diarrhœa, as it manifests itself in the summer months, is higher than that of any other disease.

Unhygienic conditions and improper nourishment, aggravated by high temperature, are the chief causes assigned for the prevalence of this disorder. How to effectually remove or overcome these causes is a question of the gravest importance to sanitarians and physicians. It must be admitted, however, that these conditions, for a large portion of infantile humanity, must continue to exist, and consequently the problem presented to physicians is how to cure the disease in spite of unfavorable conditions when it has firmly established itself. The solution of this question often taxes the ingenuity of the medical attendant in vain.

How shall the conditions present best be met? To answer this query has inspired exhaustive contributions from the pens of our most learned writers. It is admitted by all that one of the causes which incites and perpetuates the gastric and intestinal inflammation is undigested, or partly digested, fermenting milk or other food, the decomposition of which is accompanied by the development of ptomaines and other toxic principles. It is as an aid to the removal of this cause, both in predigesting milk or other food before it is given, and in digesting fermented undigested food in the stomach that Pepsin is indicated in infantile diarrhœa, and its efficacy has been attested by many well known medical writers. See *J. Lewis Smith, M.D., Arc. & s of Pediatrics, Sept., '86, p. 518; Nov., '86, p. 639; Nov., 1864, p. 424. Prof. Vöcher, of Berlin Archiv. f. Kinderh., vol. 9, p. 3, Dr. I. N. Love, St. Louis Weekly Medical Review, Aug., '88, T. Lauder Brunton, Diseases of Digestion, p. 291. A. Holt, N. Y. Archiv. Pediatrics, 1886, p. 732. A. G. Bigelow, Archiv. Pediatrics, 1884, p. 430. Discussion at German Medical Congress, at Salzburg, 1881, by Demme, Biedert, Gerhardt, Henock, Steffen, Thomas, Soltman, Pfeiffer. Prof. Leeds, Archiv. Ped., 1864, p. 431, etc.*

With the improvements that have of late been made in the purity, quality, and digestive efficacy of pepsin, this agent is likely to play a more important and definite part in the treatment of intestinal inflammations than ever before. Its ease of administration, its certainty of action when a proper product is administered, will, we believe, lead to its extensive use.

We say *proper product*, advisedly, for it is well known that many pepsin products are absolutely inert or of very low digestive power, or infested with chemical poisons (leucomaines and ptomaines—See Vaughan and Novy's Ptomaines and Leucomaines), the disagreeable odor they possess being significant of putrefaction.

It goes without saying that a product of the latter type would only augment the inflammation, and physicians should look well to the character of the pepsin used. It should, in the first place, be absolutely devoid of the odor characteristic of putrefying mucus, and in the second place, it should freely dissolve in water at all temperatures, for, as solubility is one of the distinguishing peculiarities of the unorganized ferments, it is the best evidence of purity in a pepsin.

We guarantee the purity, activity and solubility of our pepsin products. Our pepsin is absolutely free from odor, and has been shown by expert examination to be free from ptomaines and leucomaines, and demonstrated by an exhaustive comparative test to possess twice the digestive power of the most active hitherto introduced. (See Observations on Digestive Ferments, by R. H. Chittenden, Ph. D., *Phila. Medical News*, February 16, 1889.)

In raising the standard of digestive strength by our investigations, we have adopted 1 to 2,000, forty times that required by the last pharmacopœia, believing this strength would best meet practical requirements. We are, however, prepared to supply pepsins of almost any strength up to a product capable of dissolving 6,000 times its weight of albumin.

Since a 1 to 2,000 pepsin has been proven to be simply efficient and most convenient for making the official preparations. It is a question if a higher power pepsin, of which an inconveniently small dose would be required, would not unnecessarily embarrass dispensers without accomplishing practically any better results.

It is not probable that the pharmacopœia will ever adopt a standard for pepsin higher than that which we now observe, and it will only be by recognizing this authority that the term "pepsin" can ever come to mean a preparation of definite digestive strength. As it now is, unless some particular brand is specified, a pharmacist is justified in putting up the most worthless products on his prescriptions.

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